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FOREST STEWARDSHIP MANAGEMENT PLAN

Prepared For: Natchez-Adams School District

> Prepared By: Charles Wellborn MFC

Time Period Covered by This Plan: 2012 - 2021

Date Plan Prepared: 2012-01-24

Plan Type: Stewardship / Stewardship

This plan was developed in accordance with the rules of the Stewardship program.

Property Name: 3-T6N-R4W

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LANDOWNER INFORMATION

Organization: Natchez-Adams School District
Name: Natchez-Adams School District

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1185

City, State, Zip: Natchez, MS 39120 Country: United States of America

Contact Numbers: Home Number:

Office Number: 601-445-2815

Fax Number:

E-mail Address:

Social Security Number (optional):

FORESTER INFORMATION

Name: Charles Wellborn, Adams-Wilk. Service Forester

Forester Number: 00446 Organization: MFC

Street Address: 75C Carthage Point Rd. City, State, Zip: Natchez, MS 39120

Contact Numbers: Office Number: 601-442-0472

Fax Number:

E-mail Address: cwellborn@mfc.state.ms.us

PROPERTY LOCATION

County: Adams Total Acres: 511 Latitude: -91.48 Longitude: 31.48

Section: 3 Township: 6N Range: 4W

DISCLAIMER

This information was derived from a small sampling of the forest resources. It reflects a statistical estimation that is only intended to be accurate enough for the purposes of making decisions for the short-term management of these resources. Events and circumstances may occur within the survey area that will physically alter the forest resources and therefore will not be reflected in this plan.

INTRODUCTION

This Forest Stewardship Management Plan will serve as a guide for accomplishing the goals and objectives for your property. In addition to addressing your specific goals and objectives, this plan includes recommendations for maintaining soil and water quality and protecting your forest from insects, disease, and wildfire. Recommendations are based on observation and assessment of the site.

OBJECTIVES

Timber Production

The goal is to produce high quality sawtimber. This will be accomplished through reforestation and timber stand improvement practices such as herbicide applications, prescribed burning, thinning at specified intervals, and other silvicultural practices. Forestry Best Management Practices will be implemented to prevent erosion and protect water quality.

Wildlife Management - General

The goal is to provide a diversity of habitats suitable for a variety of game and non-game wildlife species. Habitat management will focus on developing a variety of food, cover, water, and space. This will be accomplished by establishing and maintaining access roads and firelanes, providing openings within the forest, and the management of trees located within the Streamside Management Zone.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

General Property Information

Section 3 is located approximately 5 miles southwest of Natchez in the Mississippi River flood plain. The section contains about 510 acres of which about 413 acres are forested. The rest is in sloughs and ponds which hold water most of the year. This is an especially low wet area that floods almost every year. This section is only accessible in dry weather. Our main access is by an old oil field road through the St. Catherine Creek National Wildlife Refuge. It is about 3 miles from Bourke Road which is a public road. We do have a key to the refuge gate. They own on the north, east and south sides of the section. The west side of the section is bordered by private landowners. This side of the section is about a mile from Carthage Point Road. At the present time, we have the combination to the gate to get to this side of the section. However, this is only for our use. Access for loggers may be a problem.

Archeological or Cultural Resources

No archeological or cultural resources were observed during our inspection of this property.

Water Resources

As shown on the map, there are several sloughs, swampy areas and a pond on the section. According to the old soil map, the old St. Catherine Creek ran through this section. Intermittent streams and drains identified will be managed in accordance with Mississippi's Best Management Practices.

Timber Production

The goal is to maximize the production of high quality timber. This will be accomplished through the application of timely thinning and other silvicultural practices designed to enhance timber quality and growth. Forestry Best Management Practices will be implemented to prevent erosion and protect water quality.

Threatened and Endangered Species

There is a Bald Eagle's nest on the section. This presents special problems. The Bald Eagle may not be on the endangered species list anymore, but there is a Bald Eagle Protection Act. There are restrictions on what activities can take place and what time of year you can work around the nest. In 2000, we got a special use permit to do some planting close to the eagles nest. We could only work from June 14 through October 31 when the young were not on the nests. This should be further researched before any timber sales are made on this section.

Interaction with Surrounding Property

Prescribed practices should be carried out in a manner that will minimize adverse impacts on surrounding properties. Consideration should be given to potential air, water, visual, and other impacts. In addition, practices carried out should have positive effects on the surrounding community such as improved wildlife habitat and soil stabilization.

Soils General

Soils were evaluated on the property to determine the suitability of the site for the proposed activities. Forest practices were planned so as to minimize erosion or other adverse effects on the soil. The following soils are identified for this property:

SOIL TYPES

Water

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Water area is a miscellaneous area.

Sharkey

The Sharkey component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on backswamps. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is very high. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 3 percent.

Tunica

The Tunica component makes up 90 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on alluvial plains. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium derived from sedimentary rock over loamy alluvium derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Sharkey

The Sharkey component makes up 44 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on backswamps. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is very high. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria. The calcium carbonate equivalent within 40 inches, typically, does not exceed 3 percent. The Tunica component makes up 33 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on alluvial plains. The parent material consists of clayey alluvium derived from sedimentary rock over loamy alluvium derived from sedimentary rock. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

GENERAL PROPERTY RECOMMENDATIONS

Forest Protection

A healthy, vigorously growing stand is the best defense to an attack from a variety of forest insects, plants and pathogens.

Insects and Diseases

Trees are subject to attack from insects and diseases. Different insects and diseases affect trees according to the age, species, and condition of the trees. Planted stands of pines and pure stands of hardwoods are particularly susceptible to attack. Since there are many different insects and diseases, no attempt will be made here to explain all of them. The property should be inspected at least annually for possible signs of insect and disease activity. Some things to look for are:

- · Unseasonable leaf fall
- Discoloration of leaves or needles
- Pitch pockets on pine trees
- · Heavy defoliation of hardwood leaves
- Groups of three or more dying trees within a stand

This list does not cover all instances of insect or disease attacks. If anything unusual is noticed, report it to a forester. In most cases, insect and disease problems can be controlled if discovered early.

Fire Protection

Your forest should be protected from wildfire at all times. The best way to protect your investment is by establishing and maintaining firebreaks around the property. Guidelines for establishment and maintenance of firebreaks may be found in Mississippi Forestry Commission publication #107, Mississippi's Best Management Practices.

Grazing

Tree seedlings should be protected from grazing until such time as the terminal bud of the sapling is beyond reach of livestock. Domestic livestock should be denied access to the tree planting area.

Boundary Lines

It is the responsibility of the landowner to ensure that all property lines and boundaries designating areas to receive forestry work are clearly identified and visible to all contractors.

Boundary lines were last painted in November 2011. Boundary lines are scheduled to be painted in FY 2016 and FY 2020.

Note: Some forest practices may cause temporary adverse environmental or aesthetic impacts. These practices will only cause short-term adverse impacts where they are installed. Special efforts will be made to minimize adverse effects when carrying out any of the practices. Examples include: site preparation, planting, prescribed fires, firebreak installation and maintenance, road installation and maintenance, pesticide applications and timber harvesting.

Water Quality Protection

The objective of the landowner is to protect, preserve and enhance all water sources on or transecting the property. This can best be achieved by implementation of Best Management Practices in all aspects of the management of the property.

Wildlife Management General

The goal is to provide a diversity of habitats suited for a variety of game and non-game wildlife species. Habitat management will focus on providing a variety of food, cover, water, and space. This will be accomplished, in part, by establishing and maintaining access roads and firelanes, providing openings within the forest, and leaving mast producing and den trees.

STRATA

Strata 1
Strata Description
Strata 1: Stand 33

Acres: 105

This is a stand of Nuttall oak, bitter pecan, overcup oak, cottonwood, willow, hackberry, sycamore and other species. One forester that I showed it to described the timber as decrepit. I agree. Much of the timber is overmature. This is the lowest part of the section and is covered by floodwater for long periods of time. I have seen watermarks as high as 20 feet on some trees. We are gradually losing trees because of repeated flooding and beavers. After several attempts at selling the timber, we were finally successful in 2009. This was a pay-as-cut sale that was completed in May 2011 and brought \$6,190.00 for the school board. This is not what we predicted, but it turned out that most of the large Nuttall oaks were hollow and were not harvested. Because of this, the cut turned out to be more of a shelterwood cut. No planting is planned for 2012 since we may get adequate reproduction from these trees and from cottonwood and sycamore seed floating in the water from future floods. The area will be examined in 2013 to see if natural reproduction has become established and to plan site preparation and planting, if needed.

Stand Recommendations

This stand will be managed for mixed hardwood production on a 55-year rotation. During this time frame, management activities such as, thinning to remove poor quality trees and improve growth, and vegetative control of undesirable species will be used to keep stands at full production.

Activity Recommendations

Technical

This area should be inspected in 2013 for further management practices.

Strata 2
Strata Description
Strata 2: Stand 14

Acres: 101

This area was harvested in 1988. Seed trees were left to reseed the area. The northern part of this area seeded in fairly well with ash, oak and other species. The south half did not do as well and has been planted twice with green ash and Nuttall oak. Due to flooding by the river, these plantings were not very successful. Also in 2000, we had to plant after June 15th because of the young eagles still being in the nest. Most of the area has seeded in with bitter pecan and there is some ash and other species.

Stand Recommendations

This stand will be managed for mixed hardwood production on a 55-year rotation. During this time frame, management activities such as, thinning to remove poor quality trees and improve growth, and vegetative control of undesirable species will be used to keep stands at full production.

Strata 3

Strata Description

Strata 3: Stand 32

Acres: 200

This is a well stocked stand of mixed hardwoods. Species composition is the same as Strata 1. This is higher ground than the rest of the section and therefore contains the best sites on the section.

Stand Recommendations

This stand will be managed for mixed hardwood production on a 55-year rotation. During this time frame, management activities such as, thinning to remove poor quality trees and improve growth, and vegetative control of undesirable species will be used to keep stands at full production.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

An intermediate cut or thinning should be conducted in FY 2013 to maintain the growth of the stand. This would be a thinning from below where most of the trees to be cut would come from the lower crown classes. The large cottonwood would be removed since they are short lived. Most of the reserve and preferred growing stock would be left to grow.

Strata 4
Strata Description

Strata 4: Stand 25

Acres: 22

This is a sycamore plantation that was planted in 1971. The survival and growth of the sycamore has been fairly good. Other species, such as hackberry, ash, cottonwood, and pecan are mixed in with the stand.

Stand Recommendations

This stand will be managed for mixed hardwood production on a 55-year rotation. During this time frame, management activities such as, thinning to remove poor quality trees and improve growth, and vegetative control of undesirable species will be used to keep stands at full production.

Activity Recommendations

Harvest

This stand should be thinned in conjunction with the sale on Strata 3. An intermediate cut or thinning should be conducted in FY 2013 to maintain the growth of the stand. This would be a thinning from below where most of the trees to be cut would come

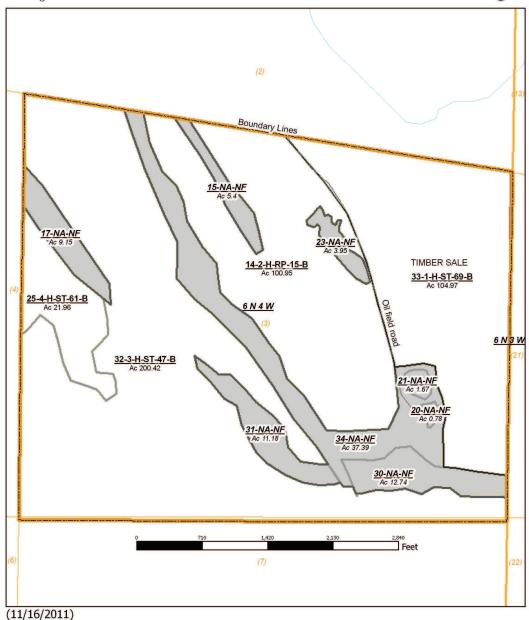
from the lower crown classes. The large cottonwood would be removed since they are short lived. Most of the reserve and preferred growing stock would be left to grow.



NATCHEZ-ADAMS SCHOOL DISTRICT

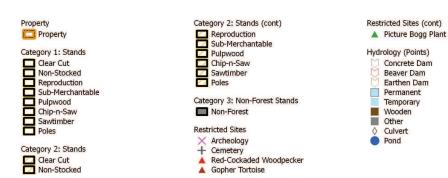
S3, T6N, R4W, ADAMS COUNTY, MS 2012 to 2021 510 +/- ACRES





S3, T6N, R4W, Adams County-Legend





Stand Activity Summary for Natchez-Adams School District 3 6N 4W

Filters Applied: County: Adams

Client Class: District:

Client: Natchez-Adams School Dis

STR: 3 6N 4W

Activity:

Year: 2012 Through 2021

STR	Strata	Stand	Activity	Acre	Est. Cost	Est. Revenue		
2013								
3 6N 4W	1	33	Technical, Maintain, Update, Hand, Management Plan	105	\$210.00	\$0.00		
3 6N 4W	3	32	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Misc Hardwood	200	\$2,800.00	\$40,600.00		
3 6N 4W	4	25	Harvest, Mechanical, Thin, Machine, Misc Hardwood	22	\$308.00	\$4,303.20		
			Yearly Totals	327	\$3.318.00	\$44.903.20		
			Grand Totals	327	\$3.318.00	\$44.903.20		